/595 cont./

251 thus cured, and eaten some months after it has been out of season" /cited in English/. Compare Hyades (q).240.

conveniently in small baskets and leather bags, they are stripped off the little sticks and /596/ left as they are or made into a wreath on a few flexible rush stalks (Marsippospermum). Since they have been baked until they are quite hard, they resist the dampness of the air for a long time. Before they are eaten, they are soaked in liquid blubber (p. 324). For the final weeks of winter the woman keeps about 50 or 60 of these dried fungi, but only as a delicacy, not out of foresight, since fresh ones can be picked almost all the year round and no one wants to burden himself with them for long.

261 Basically our Fuegians know that they need not fear for the future, hence they do not pile up supplies. Year in and year out they can look forward to the next day, free of care. Despite all the monotony of their food, they always have an abundant amount at their disposal. At the same time, many a change and stimulus for the palate are afforded, for everyone has unimpeded access to anything and everything that Mother Nature is in a position to offer from her animal and vegetable kingdom (388).

388. It is only in this sense that we can interpret what Hyades (p).328 says, namely, that "there are never preferred foods" /translated from French/.

176 In order to characterize briefly the value of their diet according to vitamin content, I should like to remind the reader that the A-vitamins, the so-called anti-xerophthalmic vitamins, occur abundantly in liver oil. Blubber, as is well known, has by far the greatest amount of vitamin A, namely, 300 times as much as butter fat, besides a great deal of the anti-rachitic D-vitamins. Several animal tissues furnish the anti-scorbutic C-vitamins, as well as the anti-neuritic B-vitamins.

3: Lothrop E-5 (1924-1925) 1928
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height by the exercise of their lower limbs in walking? We do not know that walking increases the length of the legs. Very tall men are not especially good walkers in the experience of modern armies; short men march more rapidly and endure better. On the other hand, there is nothing to lead us to suppose either that walking shortens the legs or that a life of wandering about on foot would tend to eliminate by some process of selection the short-legged strains. If one were to attribute the maximum imaginable effect to natural selection or to processes of atrophy and hypertrophy in altering either by selection or by the transmission of functional adaptations the hereditary leg-lengths of Ona and Yahgan, and if we brought ourselves to believe that some environmental agency had radically shortened the legs of the latter and lengthened those of the former, we should still be faced by a difference in stature between the two groups altogether beyond the adequacy of such an explanation. The Ona males are more than 17 cm. taller than the Yahgans!

At this point we may inquire with Cassius:

> "Now, in the name of all the gods at once,
> Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed
> That he is grown so great?"

If we take into consideration the dietetic differences between the Ona and the Yahgan (see Table II), we observe that the outstanding fact is the dependence on the flesh of the guanaco by the Ona as contrasted with a reliance on mussels as a staple on the part of the Yahgan. Guanaco seems also to have been the principal article of diet of the Patagonian Tehuelche, who, according to reports, were as tall as the Ona, if not taller (mean stature of males 171 cm., according to Moreno and Lista). Yet it is hardly worth while to try with the supposition that the statural differences between these groups are a matter of camel-meat versus shell-fish, especially since the ethnographic authorities seem to think that the Ona have a harder time in getting sufficient food than their mounted neighbors.

More promising perhaps is the factor of artificial selection in the warlike pursuits of the Ona. If it could be shown that the smaller and weaker of these people had been eliminated as a result of warfare, our problem would be solved. But in spite of the fact that the Ona are said to be more warlike than the Yahgan, it does not seem reasonable to ascribe their stature to military selection. There is no evidence, so far as I know, which would justify such a